



1—Where Villa and his band crossed boundary and attacked town of Columbus, N. M.  
2—Villa raiders reported to have again crossed boundary west of Columbus.  
3—Thirteenth United States cavalry pursues Villa raiders 15 miles south of boundary.

## CARRANZA WILL FIGHT INVASION, HE WARNS THE UNITED STATES

GEN. CARRANZA FIRST DEMANDS RECIPROCAL RIGHT FOR MEXICANS.

HOLDS EXPEDITION ILLEGAL

Constitutionalist President Refuses Washington Permission to Send Troops Over Border Unless Same Privilege Is Granted His Soldiers.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Mexico City.—Gen. Carranza has issued a manifesto to the nation declaring that under no circumstances would the Mexican government grant the right of the United States to violate Mexican territory by sending in an armed force in pursuit of Villa without consent and the reciprocal privilege being first obtained and admitted. It was sent to confidential agents of the first government in Washington to make representations to this effect.

The full text of Gen. Carranza's manifesto follows: "Because of the assault which Francisco Villa and the bandits who accompanied him made on the town of Columbus, in American territory, burning houses and killing some of the inhabitants, soldiers as well as civilians, the international situation at this moment is very delicate, as the North American press have excited their people against Mexico, and the government of that country has discussed the situation in the American congress, members of which have advised intervention.

Points to Precedent. "The constitutional government which I have the honor to represent is also occupied diligently in an effort to solve this delicate situation, trying at all costs to maintain the dignity and sovereignty of Mexico, and we yet hope that this lamentable incident may be so arranged that there will be no reason for an international conflict.

"I have addressed the government of the United States through the foreign office, stating that the invasion of Villa has historical precedents, as in the years 1880 and 1886 two parties of Indians coming from the United States invaded Sonora and Chihuahua, committing crimes and depredations on the lives and property of the Mexicans.

Awaits American Answer. "It was agreed then between the governments of the two countries to permit the respective passage to armed forces, resulting in the extermination of the Indians. I have asked the American government to pursue a like course in order to solve future difficulties, should they arise, noting that Villa and his companions are a group of bandits whose acts the Mexican government or people would not be responsible for and that his reprehensible conduct is due to instigations of a reactionary element and that, lacking patriotism and convinced of his defeat, he is trying by all means to bring on armed intervention.

"I have not received the answer of the American government yet, and from the reports of my chiefs along the frontier learn that the American forces are mobilizing to pursue and capture and deliver him to the Mexican authorities; that the expedition is in the nature of a punitive campaign and that the sovereignty of Mexico will be respected.

"The constitutional government has given instructions to its agent in Washington immediately to make representations that under no circumstances will the invasion of Mexican territory or an outrage to its dignity be tolerated.

"I am sure that in this I interpret the national sentiment and that the Mexican people will readily comply with their duty, be the sacrifices what they may, to maintain their rights and sovereignty. If, unfortunately, we are dragged into a war which the United States never can justify, we will not be responsible for the drastic consequences, but will serve as instruments for Mexican traitors within and without our country, who have labored long to produce this result and upon their heads will fall the inexorable justice of the Mexican people."

Rush U. S. Army to Border. Sturgis, S. D.—Orders detailing the Third squadron of the Twelfth United States cavalry, stationed at Fort Meade, to proceed at once to Hachita, N. M., were received by the fort commandant Sunday. The cavalry troops spent the day in hauling forage from the post to the Sturgis railroad station for transportation. Transportation facilities for the movement were expected from Chicago. The detail of the squadron to the Mexican border leaves Fort Meade ungarripped, but a few caretakers will be left behind.

## SCATTER TO ESCAPE

BANDIT LEADER, WITH HIS MEN, REPORTED FLEEING TO MOUNTAINS.

Columbus, N. M.—Reports are that Francisco Villa is disintegrating the force of 1,500 to 2,500 men whom he used to support or to make the Columbus raid Thursday of last week.

American military authorities said that if possible it would have been advisable to go after Villa Thursday when his raiders fled southward. They were then demoralized and were dropping loot and war material before the attacks of fifty-nine men under Maj. Frank Tompkins. Requests of Col. Herbert Slocum, commanding the Thirteenth cavalry here, and of Maj. Tompkins to be allowed to renew the pursuit Friday with a larger force were being pending the organization of the large punitive expedition.

Meanwhile reports from Mexican sources stated that Villa apparently was carrying out a plan to elude the pursuit by breaking up his force into small bands and hiding among the mountains. Some of his forces were reported to be approaching the Sonora state border. Others were said to be making their way southward and southeastward toward the mountains of the San Geronimo district from which the bandit chieftains started March 1, with the announced intention of invading the United States.

Maj. Gen. Frederick Funston has outlined his plans for the capture "dead or alive" of Francisco Villa and his band of outlaws. Sunday he said: "We do not ourselves know just when the expedition will start into Mexico, although, of course, it will be soon," he declared.

"It will go forward just as soon as a sufficient number of men with an adequate commissary can be organized. It will not be held back, however, until all the troops now ordered to the border have arrived.

"There is no use going at this thing half cocked. The task ahead of us will be a long and arduous one."

It is felt that the welfare of the border cannot be sacrificed to the doubtful success of a hasty and therefore unprepared pursuit of the fugitive Villa.

## TO INVADE MEXICO.

Wilson Orders Armed Force Across Mexican Border After Bandits.

Washington, D. C.—American troops were ordered across the Mexican border March 10 by President Wilson to take Francisco Villa and his bandits, dead or alive.

The move is under the direction, if not actually the leadership, of Maj. Gen. Funston, who ended the Philippine insurrection by taking Aguinaldo single handed. They go to meet about 3,000 guerrilla troops in the mountainous region from which Carranza troops have fled.

Whether this long deferred armed action, which begins purely as a punitive measure to clear northern Mexi-

co of menacing bandit bands, over whom Gen. Carranza has no control, shall grow into a general armed intervention or occupation in Mexico depends in a large measure upon Gen. Carranza and the Mexican people.

## Wilson's Statement.

It begins with President Wilson's declaration that it is entirely in friendly aid of the Carranza government and without thought of aggression. This statement, prepared by the president himself, was given out at the White House:

"An adequate force will be sent at once in pursuit of Villa, with the single object of capturing him and putting a stop to his forays.

"This can be done, and will be done, in entirely friendly aid to the constituted authorities in Mexico, and with scrupulous respect for the sovereignty of that republic."

American military authorities at Columbus, N. M., were impatient for orders to cross the border and assail the bandit leader before he had time to retreat farther into the interior of Chihuahua.

## RAIDERS TO BE TRIED.

Villa Soldiers Captured Now Face Charge of Murder.

Columbus.—Seven wounded Villa soldiers captured by Col. H. J. Slocum's troops of the Thirteenth United States cavalry in Thursday's battle here, will be charged with murder for the killing of the seven American soldiers slain in the fight, according to an announcement by E. B. Stone, special agent of the department of justice. The prisoners include a boy 12 years of age and two officers.

Stone said he would confer with Summers Burkhardt, United States district attorney for New Mexico, and that the charges probably would name Francisco Villa, the bandit chief, who led the raid on Columbus.

Stone added it was probable that similar charges of murder would be filed against the prisoners in the state courts of New Mexico, in connection with the killing of nine civilians by the bandit raiders.

Pablo Sanchez, arrested while signaling Mexicans across the border and held as a spy, will be charged with aiding an enemy while on the soil of the United States.

The murder charges against the Villa soldiers, Stone declared, would be, because the raid was carried out, not by recognized belligerents but by bandits whose leader was a man who had been proscribed by the de facto government of a country with which the United States was not at war. Sanchez was picked up with fifteen other Mexicans by cavalry patrols. Fourteen were released, some being ordered across the border as suspicious characters.

Sanchez claimed to be a rancher, but American soldiers made affidavits that he was signaling across the border. When he was searched a pair of field glasses were found under his blue jumper. The removal of his overalls revealed a military uniform.

## Sets Price on Villa's Head.

Humboldt, Ia.—Residents of Humboldt county are raising a reward of \$5,000 to be paid to the man who captures or kills Francisco Villa. The unusual interest taken in the pursuit of the Mexican bandit chief is due to the fact that James Dean, formerly a Humboldt county farmer, was one of those slain in the Villa raid on Columbus, N. M. Dean was a storekeeper at Columbus. He went there a year ago for the benefit of his health and was planning to return here shortly. His son, James, Jr., lives near here. Several local business men and farmers in this vicinity have given \$100 each toward the reward fund. Dean's body is being brought here for burial.

## Bandits Dynamite Station.

Torreon.—Villistas under Gen. Urbalejo made an unsuccessful attack at Conchos on a train which arrived here Sunday from Chihuahua. The bandits dynamited the station and put up a hard fight, but were repulsed. Some men belonging to a railway crew were killed at the same time. The Chihuahua train was five days on the way.

## To Help Defense Campaign.

Washington, D. C.—The ordering of American troops into Mexico and the administration's victory in the armed ship controversy have had a steadying effect on congress, which for several weeks has been a storm center over international affairs. With these issues apparently out of the way, congressional leaders hope to make rapid progress with important domestic business, particularly the appropriation bills and the national defense program. That the military activity in Mexico will serve to hasten the completion of the defense plans of the administration is admitted, nor does anyone deny that it will win votes for preparedness.

## No Warning Given Silius.

Paris.—J. B. Osborne, American consul at Havre, in his report to Washington on the sinking of the Norwegian bark Silius, is understood to bring out clearly that the Silius was torpedoed by a submarine. The seven Americans on the bark were looking after a cargo of oats which was consigned to the French government. These men and the members of the crew have been questioned by the consul, who has called a summary of their testimony to Washington. Their testimony, it said, leaves no doubt that the Silius was torpedoed without warning. A full report of the sinking of the vessel will be mailed to Washington.

## ANOTHER ONE?



## HOUSE KILLS MEASURE BOWS TO LAW OF SEAS

M'LEMORE WARNING RESOLUTION IS DEFEATED.

Big Victory for President Wilson When the Measure Is Tabled 276 to 142.

Washington, March 9.—The house of representatives capitulated completely to the Wilson administration. By two test votes early in the day it showed its confidence in President Wilson and on Tuesday night it crowned a day of chaos and confusion by tabling the now famous M'LeMORE resolution, warning Americans off armed ships, by a vote of 276 to 142. The first test vote resulted in a victory for the administration adherents, 256 to 160, and the second resulted in 271 votes for the Wilson policies against 138 opposing. Both votes were on parliamentary phases of the situation, but they clearly forecasted the vote that was to come in the evening.

Warnings that no nation "divided against itself shall stand" were received in solemn silence. Excoriation of American citizens whose "foolhardiness and recklessness" in traveling on belligerent ships might "plunge the country into war" was cheered.

The final argument and appeal which aroused the house most was the demand that the country stand firm behind the president in his fight.

## STEEL FIRMS ARE INDICTED

E. H. Gary of U. S. Company and Six Corporations Named in Ohio Inquiry—Wage Trust Is Alleged.

Youngstown, O., March 9.—Indictments were returned on Wednesday by the Mahoning county grand jury against the Youngstown Sheet and Tube company, the Briar Hill Steel company, the Youngstown Iron and Steel company, the United States Steel company and E. H. Gary, executive chairman of the United States Steel company. The defendants are charged with having formed a trust to fix the wages of common labor in violation of the laws of Ohio. These indictments followed a sweeping investigation of the East Youngstown riots and labor troubles in January. Indictments were returned also against Mayor W. H. Cunningham and six councilmen of East Youngstown, charging them with being financially interested in property purchased for village purposes.

## IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS

London, March 11.—British troops in German East Africa have occupied Taveta and Salaita, it was officially announced.

Petrograd, March 11.—Turkish-Persian troops under German officers are evacuating the Persian city of Ispahan before the Russian advance.

London, March 10.—German naval and military prisoners in the United Kingdom total 13,821 and all of them receive the same pay as British soldiers, according to a statement made in the house of commons by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under secretary for war.

## German Town Swept by Fire.

Amsterdam, March 11.—A great fire has destroyed warehouses and a large quantity of merchandise at Muenchen-Gladbach, a town in Rhenish Prussia, sixteen miles southwest of Dusseldorf. The damage was extensive.

## British Commander Liners.

New York, March 11.—Officials of the White Star line conceded that the freight space in their transatlantic steamships had been commandeered by the British government for the accommodation of munitions and grain.

GERMANY APPEALS TO UNITED STATES' FRIENDSHIP.

Kaiser's Government Will Yield If Great Britain Heeds International Regulations.

Washington March 10.—Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador, on instructions from his government, handed to Secretary Lansing on Wednesday a long memorandum explaining in detail the German position in regard to armed merchant ships and the causes leading up to the decision of the central European powers to torpedo without warning all armed merchantmen of their enemies.

The memorandum contains the allegation that Great Britain had taken advantage of the contention of the United States that Americans must be safe on defensively armed merchantmen, to have those ships act offensively toward enemy submarines.

The German government expresses a willingness to operate its submarines in accordance with international law prevailing prior to the war, provided Great Britain does not violate the same laws.

The German government concedes that as submarines are a new engine of warfare, international law as at present constituted makes no provision for their use.

The memorandum contends that the evidence appended to the late German announcement proves that British ships armed ostensibly for defense have been instructed to act, and have acted offensively, and that they are not peaceful traders, as the United States was assured they would be by Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British ambassador.

The memorandum also reiterates the previous declaration that submarine warfare was begun by Germany in reprisal for the announced intention of Great Britain to starve the civilian population of the central empires.

The memorandum also refers to the long-standing friendship between the United States and Germany, and expresses the hope that the American people will, when familiar with the explanation offered, fully appreciate the position in which Germany finds herself as a result of the blockade.

By way of supporting the contention that Germany's reprisals are justified, the memorandum enumerates various actions of Great Britain, which have operated against the interests of neutrals and their citizens. These are cited to show that Great Britain has violated international law.

## INCREASE IN RATES GRANTED

Interstate Commerce Commission Decides in Favor of Railroads in Western Rate Case.

Washington, March 11.—The interstate commerce commission has granted a substantial rate increase to western railroads in a decision in the western advance rate case No. 2, following decisions favorable to the railroads as to many commodities handed down last year in the first two parts of this case. The decision declares justified the proposed increase from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds in the minimum carload weight on grain.

## \$100,000 to Pension Ministers.

Wichita, Kan., March 10.—A \$100,000 endowment with which to pension aged Methodist ministers was started on Wednesday afternoon at the southwest Kansas conference of Methodist ministers.

## Earl Curzon Hurt in Accident.

London, March 10.—Earl Curzon of Kedleston, lord of the privy seal, is confined to his residence, suffering from a fractured left elbow, the result of an accident, according to an announcement made here.

## RETAKE A POSITION

CORBEAUX WOODS RECAPTURED BY THE GERMAN TROOPS—PARIS ADMITS GAIN.

## FRENCH RETAKE FORT VAUX

Crown Prince's Army Launches New Drive East of Verdun—Fierce Artillery Duel in Progress—Foil Attempt to Wreck Bridges.

London, March 13.—With Fort de Vaux again in French hands, according to the official statement from Berlin, the crown prince's troops launched a new and desperate artillery attack against the entire French line east of Verdun, pouring thousands of tons of explosives into the French positions.

The official communique issued at Paris discloses a violent artillery bombardment against Elx, Moulinville, Villers-Sous-Bonchamp and Bouge, which lie to the east of Verdun and south of Vaux.

In addition to this terrific attack the Germans resumed their desperate action west of the Meuse, sacrificing thousands of men in the recapture of positions in the Corbeaux woods, which were taken by the French on Wednesday. In this battle, one of the most desperate and sanguinary of the Verdun campaign, the Teutons made assault after assault upon the French positions, losing men, according to the French communique, "out of all proportion to the objective sought." These attacks were repulsed until the Germans brought up 20,000 men and launched their entire strength in the great drive which cleared the woods of the French, but left the ground carpeted with dead.

A German ruse, apparently to blow up the bridges on the Meuse below Verdun and thus hamper the supplies of the French and cut off the retreat of troops is revealed in the statement, which declares the Germans set floating mines in the river. The French, however, fished out the mines before they did any damage.

## TWO BRITISH WARSHIPS SUNK

Destroyer and Torpedo Boat Hit Mines—Sent to Bottom Off East Coast.

London, March 11.—The British destroyer Coquette and torpedo boat No. 11 have been sunk by mines, the admiralty announced. Four officers and 41 men are missing, and it is believed they perished.

The Coquette, a ship of 355 tons, was armed with one 12-pounder and five six-pounders. She carried a crew of sixty men and was commanded by Lieut. Frederick A. Warner.

The torpedo boat No. 11 was armed with two three-inch guns and three 18-inch torpedo tubes. She carried a crew of 35 men. The torpedo boat displaced 253 tons and was built in 1906.

## J. E. WATSON ADMITS DEFEAT

Harry S. New Leads Indiana Senate Race by 8,202 Votes—Goodrich and Adair Increase Leads.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 11.—With 2,794 of the 3,177 precincts of the state in and with Harry S. New leading by 8,202 votes, word was received on Thursday from James E. Watson that he admitted he had been defeated on the first choice votes in Tuesday's primary for the Republican nomination for United States senator.

James P. Goodrich and John A. M. Adair continued to increase their leads in the contests for the nomination for governor on the Republican and Democratic tickets, respectively.

## M'CUMBER CHANGES HIS MIND

North Dakota Senator Withdraws His Resolution Warning Americans Off Armed Ships—Tells Why.

Washington, March 10.—Senator McCumber brought his resolution warning Americans off armed ships before the senate and then withdrew it because, he said, there were very strong indications of a settlement of the U-boat controversy without congressional action.

Senator McCumber read a brief statement saying that in view of what purported to be an authoritative statement from Secretary of State Lansing that Americans were to be indirectly but effectively warned off armed ships, he considered the purpose of his and the Gore resolution accomplished.

## Mrs. Heflin Dies.

Lafayette, Ala., March 10.—Mrs. Thomas J. Heflin, wife of Congressman Heflin of the Fifth Alabama district, is dead at their home here.

## This One Breaks Record.

Washington, March 11.—The treasury department's "conscience fund" has been made richer by \$30,000. It was the largest sum ever contributed to the fund. The money came in a letter dated Philadelphia.

## Austrian Ships for Turks.

Rome, March 11.—Two of the most powerful of Austria's dreadnaughts are being prepared in Dalmatian ports, the Tribuna says, with the intention of forcing the allies' blockade of the Adriatic in order to reach the Dardanelles.